

***Statement-II******Export Trends of Fruits & Vegetables***

S. No.	Crops	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Qty.	Values								
1.	Fruits	80.49	118.66	85.11	201.06	84.83	205.99	94.72	184.54	109.70	229.96
2.	Vegetables	412.71	175.31	427.88	146.00	390.50	179.44	452.83	248.74	434.40	301.19
3.	Processed Fruits & Vegetables	79.95	157.78	85.47	205.92	120.52	268.50	144.32	398.22	193.51	491.59

***Paryavaran Vahini Yojana***

\*534. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paryavaran Vahini Yojana has been launched in Uttar Pradesh and other States for participation of youths and rural people in the environment related programmes; and

(b) if so, the percentage of success achieved in implementing the scheme in each State?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) The Paryavaran Vahini Yojana was started in U.P. and other States in 1992-93. The objectives of the scheme are to create environmental awareness with the active participation of people and encourage feedback regarding afforestation, wildlife and environmental matters. There were some initial problems, but the scheme is, on the whole, functioning reasonably. It may not be practicable to compute the achievements in terms of percentages.

[Translation]

***Central Mining Research Institute***

\*535. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements made by the Central Mining Research Institute during last 3 years;

(b) the annual budget of the Institute;

(c) the details of sources for mobilising funds and the quantum of amount mobilised from the internal resources annually; and

(d) the future plans of this Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) :

(a) Scientific & Technical inputs by Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI) have helped the Indian Coal Industry to recover additional coal worth more than Rs. 300 crore during last 3 years and to realise productivity improvements in adopted open cast and underground mines of Rs. 50 lakh per year per mine. Some of the noteworthy achievements of CMRI are:

- (i) New effective mining geometry;
- (ii) Wide stall Mining Technique;
- (iii) Thick Seam Mining with under pinning;
- (iv) Cable Bolting for Thick Seam Mining;
- (v) Optimisation of extraction of coal below surface features;
- (vi) Reclamation of colliery waste dumps;
- (vii) Underground Barrier design by numerical modelling; and
- (viii) Utilisation of underground space for storage.

(b) The annual budget of the institute for the year 1996-97 was Rs. 793.9 lakh.

(c) The funds mobilised from the external sources by the institute during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 were Rs. 553 lakh, Rs. 431 lakh, and Rs. 543 lakh respectively, essentially through sponsored, consultancy, grant-in-aid projects, service to industry, royalty and S&T services. This fund was received from various sources such as government departments and public and private sector companies.

(d) Some of the programmes that the institute plans to take up are:

- (i) Improved mining technologies for contiguous seam conditions, seam thicker than 6 m and semi-steep and steeply dipping seams;
- (ii) Mine fire models to facilitate comprehensive studies on various aspects of fires in mines under simulated underground conditions;

- (iii) Eco-friendly underground mining of limestone in Himachal Pradesh;
- (iv) Disposal of flyash in underground and open cast mines to reduce environmental impact of flyash;
- (v) Numerical modelling of the mechanical behaviour of rock excavation in mines, tunnels and underground caverns; and
- (vi) Underground space technology for civic utilities in large cities.

*[English]*

#### **Illegal Trade of Tiger Body Parts**

\*536. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :  
SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is persistent clandestine trade of the body parts of Tiger and other wild animals in the country despite the various measures taken by the Government to check the same;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefore stating the deficiency identified by the Government in the measures taken so far to check the said trade;
- (c) the estimated trade in each State since the beginning of 1996 as compared to the corresponding period for the last three years;

(d) the areas identified where such illegal trade is being continued unabated, State-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to strengthen the measures to curb this illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that despite the various measures taken by the Government, clandestine trade of the body parts of the Tiger and other wild animals have not been fully checked. The reasons attributed to this are:

- (i) Increased demand of traditional Chinese medicines in foreign countries;
- (ii) Porous international border; and
- (iii) Availability of Tigers and other wild animals in the fragmented habitats outside protected areas.
- (c) It is difficult to give an estimate of illegal trade. However, number of tiger skins seized and offence cases related to other wild animals as detected and reported during 1993 to 1996 by various Government agencies are given in Statement-I, II and III.
- (d) Maximum number of seizures have been reported from Mandala, Jabalpur and Seoni in Madhya Pradesh, Calcutta in West Bengal, Agra and nearabout areas of U.P., Chennai in Tamilnadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, and in Delhi.
- (e) The steps taken by the Government to protect the Tiger and other wildlife species are given in Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

##### **Number of Poaching Cases**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	18	40	50
2.	*Assam	69	76	34	48
3.	Bihar	-	48	03	NA
4.	Goa	03	01	09	01
5.	Haryana	-	842	533	287
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	04	06	04
7.	*Kerala	-	164	207	35
8.	Maharashtra	20	108	99	102
9.	Manipur	02	01	01	08
10.	Meghalaya	-	02	05	08
11.	Mizoram	01	07	15	26